ABYSSINIA.

General Napier's March Towards Magdala and Preparations for Battle.

Provincial Districts of the Empire and Difficulties of the Route.

Theodorus' Army-Its Discipline and Power.

How an Abyssinian Premier Represents Royalty.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

riptive Sketch of Abyssinia-General Wanter With the Main Army-Amusements of the Advance Brigade-Disease-Difficuland Perils of the Expedition-The Chief of Dallas Declares War-Meeting Between Kussni and Napier-Theodorus Armies and Situation-Native Tuctics and

CITY OF ANTALO, Tigre, Abyssinia, March 6, 1868.

An inspection of a good map of Abyssinia and due ention to the itineraries which your correspondent shall have occasion to introduce will afford much more valuable assistance to the readers of the Berald than the most labored delineation of obtoure boundaries in the usual topographical distribuas the British expedition is about to approach its point of destination. Abyssinia, the proper Ethiopia of early authors.

called Itiopia by the natives, regarded in a general point of view, forms an extensive table land, inclining somewhat to the northwest and having two great epes on the east and south. The first is that which we crossed, which overlooks the Red Sea : the sec end is that range of mountains called the Galla, which looks towards the interior of Africa. These two vast declivities consist mostly of isolated moun the summits of which are gained by means of ropes and ladders. Abvesinia is at present divided into and provinces. The monarch claims to be absolute ruler over all, to prevent which despotism the country is now plunged into a civil war. Crossing the Great Blue river about the twelfth degree of latitude we come to the province or kingdom of Dembea, consisting of fertile plains surrounding the Lake Tzana, and containing Gondar, the capital of the empire, which is a city of about sixty thousand inhabitants. To the south of Dembea the Nile winds around the kingdom of Gojam, which is thereby reduced to the form of a peninsula. This province, though abounding in all sorts of productions, derives its

Eastward of Golam is the country of Begemder and the Edjou Gullr. The former is celebrated for its ane flocks of sheep. Its inhabitants are very warlike and send into the field a formidable contingent en. Amhara Proper, a little further to the south, has always been esteemed as one of the finest provinces of Abyssinia, and contains a numerous as rell as brave race. Here is the State prison, which is composed of steep mountains, having a cavern, either natural or excavated by the hand of man, into which the prisoners are made to descend by means of a rope. Here the Emperor causes to be kept, unthinks that he has anything to apprehend; and it is often to this living tomb that the grandees of the empire repair to select the ruler whom they are about to call to the throne.

Lasta is a mountainous country, inhabited by tribes who style themselves independent and who possess a considerable source of wealth in their

ocess, which has given occasion to one of the most eautiful fictions in the English language, the roance of "Rasselas." Damot is a province situated beyond the Lake

Show consists of a large valley, very difficult of

Trana and is celebrated for its gold mines and cattle with monstrous horns.

The above provinces, with the exception of Shoa, omprehend the grand division of Abyssinia called Amhara. This is the region, I am told, which gives customs and manners to the modern Abyssinians, while the Amharic, being the dialect used at court, has obtained the distinction of the royal language

The most important section of Abyssinia is Tigre. the description of which was given in a previous

which in some maps are called Woggerat, Wolkayt and Woldubba. This last is extolled as one of the granaries of Abyssinia. The humid vales of Sire produce numerous palms and a variety of fruit trees, enjoying besides all the beauty which arises from the vicinity of the Tacazze, whose banks are covered with the most luxuriant distance, appears only as a series of mountain chains destitute of agricultural wealth, possesses large fertile tracts. The table land of Amba Gedion. for instance, which has so steep an ascent as to render it almost inaccessible, is said to be sufficient both in extent and fertility to support many thou sands. It was formerly the fortress of the Abyssinian Jews, who were once masters of the province.

The more remote districts in the South are chiefly under the yoke of the ferocious Galla and other To the eastward are the countries of Augote, Bali, Goodcroo, Tatgar, Efat and Cambat and the kingdom of Enarca, which is an elevated plain watered by several rivers which have no visible outlet and deriving from its lofty position the comfort of a temperate climate. The natives of these countries trade with the inhabitants of Melanda, in the Indian Ocean, and Angola, on the Ethiopic. Angola, on the Ethiopic, in the Indian Occ.
PROVINCIAL DIVISIONAL DISTRICTS.
The following is a laboratory.

FIRST DISTRI	CT-AMHARA.
1-Amhara Proper.	5-Begender.
2—Dembea.	6-Anjote.
3-Damot.	7-Walaka.
4—Gojam.	8-Manabet.
	RICT-TIGRE.
1—Tigre Proper.	7-Avergate.
2-Agame.	8 - Samen.
8—Euderta.	9-Temben.
4-Woggerst or Wcg.	10-Sire or Shire.
gara.	11-Walkayt.
8-Wohin.	12-Waldubba.
6-Lasia.	
MICHEL PROPERTY STREET OF	

10-Jarvela ORTH DISTRICT-INDEPENDENT STATES IN THE

50-Hubbo.

10-Jarvela.

50 URIE DISTRICT-INDEPENDENT STATES IN THE

SOUTH.

1-Shoa.

2-Efat.

3-Gooderoo.

3-Goderoo.

4-Enarca.

10-Adel.

5-Gurage.

11-Ball.

6-Kafa.

12-Dowaro.

13-Houle.

14-House.

15-Howaro.

16-Kafa.

18-House.

18-Ho

sight of the enormous cree—fee mate subservient to the siender cooles sitt. A stride their necks. All Antalo, Chelleds and the neighboring villages were emptied to see at the read procession of red-coated and white-heimfeled solidiers march to camp. Sir Robert was surrounder by a brillant star of officers, whose magnificent voloring caused one to imagine them grandees of some Oriental court. Fancy thirty officers, by a brillant star of officers, whose magnificent volorings caused one to imagine them grandees of some Oriental court. Fancy thirty officers, trailed to the ground. It seemed as if the General was simply marching to Magdala that his samy might be reviewed by his imperial Majdely Theodorus, King of Kings, descendant of Solomon, the future deliverer of Israel and by the grace and power of God Emperor of all abyssima. To increase the sclat of his entry into the city of Antaio one regiment, twelve hundred strong, were formed in the, while two companies were detached from it, who deployed as skirmishers, while immediately after two battalions of irregular cavairy, misunderstanding some order, came charging up, sending the regiment and the skirmishers in all directions, and causing great confusion everywhere. When the Abyssinians beheld the cavairy charging over their own solders before either regiment or skirmishers could move out of the way, they exclaimed, "Why, how is this; we never saw solders act like that before: the cavairy would be shot by the infantry," The General felt rather ashamed of his soldiers, who, after nearly eleven years service understood military tactics not a whit better than raw recruits.

Pending the arrival of the General-in-Chief the advance brigade amased themselves with various military exercises, such as reviews, dress parades, fonerals, court-martials, general inoging, religious services, Ac. General flogging was a daily exercise. Two Europeans died two or three days after being severely flogged, and their deaths were supposed by some to result from the unusual severity of s

can exage act a cindery appearance, cut up by deep valleys, tumbled into piatoons, dotted everywhere with sharp peaks and roided into abrupt hills, whose sides, washed by the rushing mountain torrents, were either eroded into caves and fissures which sheltered beasts of prey or torn and dismantied into immense boulders and isolated rocks. One's imagination on beholding the scene would be apt to conceive the earth before the Creation—just such ruin, ruin, ruin, Except where the distant peaks of the Debra Demba bounded the view on the north the whole wide prospect was one vast field of the most extraordinary formations earth can present. How long it will take this army to cross this literally terring region of the Galias is a question hard to decide. The difficulties and dangers of the expedition are about to commence. Hitherto it was simply a gigantic plenic, comparatively speaking, most extravagantly conducted. Abundance of forage for the time was procurable and for silver dollars provisions rolled in plentifully. The natives that we passed were friendly for the money and because they were hostile to Theodorus. The Galias, whose country we are now about to invade, will kill all straggiers, attack small trains and hover forever on our nanks and rear. They have already given warning to that effect and my next letter may contain accounts of the skirmishes.

PRINCE RUSSAI,

to that effect and my next letter may contain accounts of the skirmishes.

PRINCE RUSSAI,
the self-styled chief of Ethiopia, has been met at Hussein and peace has been confirmed between that ambitious rebel and the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition. Russai is to throw the wais of his shield over Napley's rear and protect hum from all hardesing bands of natives and to supply him with provisions and forage as far as it lies in his power, while Napler is to recognize him as his best 'house friend," which means of course in Ethiopian dictionaries to help him to get what he can after deposing the present sovereign of Abyssinia. It was a great sight, on first meeting Kussai was so enraptured at the gorgeous decorations and trappings of the General's charger and so astonished at the magnificence of Napler's person that he fell in love as a matter of course with the General and embraced him very affectionately d to Salantee and Hanceck. The officers of these respective dignitaries were so affected at the sight that they also embraced and hugged each other like Japanese wrestiers. Such was the first pre-liminary of this grand peacemaking. Then Kussai, with great dignity and an air of condescension, disrobed himself of a highly ornamented lion skin and threw if over the General's shoulders, and in like manner did he divest limself of a black leopard tippet; he also gave his shield and spear and sundry other things, which were graciously accepted, after which, partaking of the sprif of hierality which characterized Kussai, Napler bestowed upon him in return his clarger, his were graciously accepted, after which, partaking of the spirit of the raity which characterized Kussai, kapier bestowed upon him in return his clarger, his sword and a rifle. It was a "great sight," as Napier said, and one that would have made his imperial Majesty of Abyssinia grin awfudy had he witnessed the transactions made at hissein. Finding himself surrounded by willing listeners Kussai related his thousand exploits against his several masters, tobasye, the Prince of the Sea and Theodorus, which for the sake of their marvellousness deserve to be piaced in the same category as the Arabian Nights, in personal appearance this chief was prominent among his fellows. He had a rich olive complexion and a noble mien altogether, while most of his officers and retainers were as consess and hency as barbarous brigands could be. After repeated protestations of eternal peace, Kussai salaamed out of the marquee, mounted his charger and rode off a full speed, followed by his breech-couted warriors who how and yets like demons.

General, Natier.

marquee, mounted his charger and rode off at fall speed, followed by his breech-clouded warriors who how and yells like demons.

GENERAL NAPIER.

Yesterday the Commander-in-Chief with the rest of the army, with the exception of the several defachments necessary as garrisons for the military depots on the road arrived at the camp of the British field force outside of Antalo.

Immediately on his arrival orders were issued by him that all in the command should reduce their baggare. Officers were to be allowed only seventy-five pounds of baggage and one servant and solders kits were not to be over twenty-five pounds in weight. One tent was allowed for three off-ers and each small bell tent was to contain fourteen soldiers. Certainly this was commendable reform, for previous to the arrival of the army at Antalo the baggage was some-ling enormous, and astonished every foreign officer in its train. On the receipt of the order a great outery was raised by the kid-gloved officers, who could not imagine how they were to exist deprived of their numerous servants. "Seventy-five pounds of baggage," exchaimed a major who had seen twenty-five years of service in India, "is something riciculous," while many a threat was made of informing some one at the War Office. But there was the order, and before it could be countermanded by the authority which was to be invoked the expedition was expected to be over, and in the meanitume luxures of alk kinds were to be dispensed with, such as servants, kill gloves, green parasols, silk capes, private studied horses, ten, coder, sugar, &c. This order has produced the necessary reform. Instead of manifola funders good marching and good lighting riay be expected, and by five complish. It is prudent counsel never to despise an enemy," and yet both Napier and Merewether have fallen into the habit of speaking very sightingly of Taeodorius' army and estimating his forces far below their own, General sir Robert Napier in the definition of the carest counter of the carest counter of the head force

what the field force will accomplish. If is prudent counsel never to despise an enemy," and yet both Napier and Merewether have failen into the habit of speaking very sightligly of Theodorius army and estimating his corces far below their own. General Sir Robert Napier informed me yesterday that the Abyssiman army numbered 7,000 men all told, Brigadier General M revether estimates it, from advices received from the captive envoy Russam, at 15,000 men, while the natives boidly tell us to our faces that all our throats will be ent, as the army of their dreaded Emperor is a lumdred to one, and an intelligent Greek merchant, who has at various times sold English muskets to Theodorius, estimates his forces as approximating 100,000 Infantry, 50,000 cavalry and 20,000 traileurs. Here is a wide difference in the above statements, and neither can be deemed reliable, from the fact that Theodorius declares he will meet the English on the plain, and in the same spirit as that which animated Napoleon at Waterloo says he will measure his strongth with them. He has six cannon of Immense calibre, besides a dozen twelve-pounders, and I am inclined to believe that he has an army numbering in the aggregate 40,000 men, for Warshum Gobaye declines to attack him with 40,000 troops, and Meneick, the King of Shoa, and Wabeit, the Galla Amazon combined, retreat before him with an army amounting to oversixty thousand. But Napier argues that they retreated solely because Theodorius name was enough to strike terror, and that as they had not recovered from the dread which his very name inspired they dared not attack him, and he arids, with an assuring smile, that the English did not as yet sbare heir apprehension.

General Napier is himself convinced that had not the home government seized the very favorable opportunity of making war upon Theodorius when the empire is confusited with civil wars, which rige in every province, that it would have been useless to invade Abyssinia with an army of less care hundred thousand them. Robert Napier into med me yesterday that the Abyssinian army numbered 7 000 men all told, Brigadler General M rewether estimates it, from advices received from the captive envoy fassam, at 15,000 men, our throats will be eat, as the army of their drended Emperor is a interest to one, and an intelligent Greek merchant, who has at various times sold English maskets to Theodorus, estimates his forces as approximating 100,000 thinative, 50,000 eavairy and 20,000 traileurs. There is a wide difference in the above statements, and in enther can be deemed relable, from the fact that Theodorus declares he will meet the English on the plain, and in the same spirit as that which animated Napoleon at Waterloo says the will meant his strongth with them. He has a strain for the fact that Theodorus declares he will measure his strongth with them. He has a strain of the manner of the fact and animated Napoleon at Waterloo says the will measure his strongth with them. He has a strain of the money and the same spirit as the province that the fact with the fact that Theodorus declares he will near the fact and the same spirit as the English my sacrifice their sodies or their money as the same animal manner of the calling the same fact of the fall annament of the fall annament of the same fact of

success and that the English army will be in Zuella with the captives by the 1st of June next. He la precipitated enward by the Bombay governing at, who doed him with letters containing omicaes tidings of Russian embassics being sent to the Warrior prince of Khiva, of Russian arm as being sent to the Khiva of Khokan, of threatened rebellion in the Decean, of the King of Ava's growing hostility to the Englishalt of which is fraught with portentous meaning to the Anglo Indian army now in Abyssinta.

In india the officials contrive to cripple the General by refusing much that he deems essently, for the success of the mission, in order, as they say, to keep down the expenditure, and still in say a paranets.

not Inconsistent with it." What those ends are it know not, but there is the statement, to be construed how we may.

THE PROSPECT AND PROBABLE RESULT.

The Negus Negushe of modern Ethiopia, from the latest news we can glean from his camp, seems determined to prove himself worthy of the royal blood from which he claims descent, and to convince the English, "by the power of God," that his people, who formerly glimmered in the oral history of the nations of the Orient, who were renowned by Jewish poets and sung by Grecian bards, though the country, by the eternal and boundless deserts which surround it, has been barred from the rest of the civilized world, have not degenerated into a race of cowards. If the appearance of the people of Antalo does not belie them, methinks the English government will exert its gigantic powers in vain to compel Theodorus to disgorge his mountain prisoners of Magdala, Begemder and Woggafra. Such intelligent and sturdy forms as we see daily can barely contain craven souls. Their hanghty, independent bearing illustrates their descent from the powerful nations of Ethiopia, who for centuries established and overthrew mighty kingdoms and originated the arts, learning and refinement of the ancient world. The women, whose lusty forms excite vuigar admiration, handle the warrior's arms with the case and dexterity of their lords, while the children, almost in their cradles, become prurient for the lance and yataghan.

Theodorus, fluding that it is impossible to mount

in their cradles, become prurient for the lance and yataghan.

Theodorus, finding that it is impossible to mount his big cannon on the walls of Magdals, has taken a strong position between two rivers, near Lake Haik. On all sides his camp is well protected by deep raylnes, which cross and recross each other, so that it will be a matter of some difficulty on a plain devoid of timber to bring the Armstrong guns into a position to bear on his camp. This plateau on which he is encanped is about two days' march from Magdala and twelve from Antalo.

Wagshum Gobazye having heard that the great Theodorus was advancing, who has an incurable propensity for executing traitors in a most horrible

Wagshum Gobaye having heard that the great Theodorus was advancing, who has an incurable propensity for executing traitors in a most horrible manner, has decamped from Lake Ashangi with his army and invested Debra Tabor, which he would not have done had Theodorus not left it with his whole army. In the same manner the bombastic King of Shoa, who had promised liberty to the captives at Magdala, has left the vicinity of his formidable master, retreating hastly to his country of Shoa, a hundred miles further south, and Kussai, of Tigre, though promising much, conlines his hostile operations to supplying the English army with grain and barley flour and allowing free passage to the couriers. So Theodorus is left without an enemy in the field except the English, whom he assures the Egyptian Pasha he will make eat dirt, after which he will invade Egypt and convert that country into a

the field except the English, whom he assures the Exyptian Pasna he will make eat dirt, after which he Exyptian Pasna he will make eat dirt, after which he will invade Egypt and convert that country into a Christian one, free for ever from the control of Mussulman dogs. If successful in the coming battle with the English he will confine himself to simply making the English eat a little dirt. His victories may have the happy effect of establishing Christianity in both Egypt and Abyssinia.

The English depend mainly upon their Snyder-Enfield rife in the expected contest with the Abyssinian army. However much the English may vaunt their excellence above all other arms, let no American be deluded thereby and accept the story as gospel. They will be undoubtedly superior to the double barrelied shot-gains and the muzzle-loading muskets in the hands of Theodorus' soldiers, but as tried in this camp with a Spencer and Henry rife they have been found inferior to either. Even the clumsy, dangerous spencer field fourteen shots to nine of the Snyder-Enfield, while a staff officer boug at from an American captain at Annesley Bay, fired sixteen shots to eight of the Snyder, both being fired as rapidly as possible.

There were twelve rocket guns brought to Antalo, under the impression that they would be found unseful in setting fire to the houses of Magdala; as it is now, they will be useless on a bare plateau such as Theodorus' camp. The Armstrong twelve-pounders cost infinite trouble to bring them here, but beyond Antalo the mountains are higher, the valleys deeper and the country much poorer, over which the maranding Gallas have swept like locusts, devouring everything.

and the country much poorer, over which the marauding Gallas have swept like locusts, devouring everything.

A picture of the country through which we are about to travel—the Galla country—is thus described by an eye witness:—The country from Antalo to Ashangi may be compared to the Thermopyle of Greece. Still the country from Ashangi to Magdala contain passes through which traveling is almost impossible without great labor. The army must murch across plateaus, on narrow and torthous paths along the beds of tortents and sometimes on the sides of the lower paris of mountains. The roads are narrow and winding, the gorges are walled by high mountains covered with forests, while the paths in elevated regions are on the edge of deep and impussable ravines, and on the ofher side the mountains rise perpendicularly and are covered with thick woods where the flons and foxes of Abyssinia alone can pass.

Another traveller who is with the army informs your correspondent that the English must not expect to meet with a living soul, unless the enemy come out to meet them. As to supplies, nothing will be found except wood and water in abundance. The enemy will be hidden on the mountain tops, in the forests, in the ravines, by the angles and frregularities of the ground, while the carbines of lbrahim Pasha and the old arquebusses in the hands of the

gains will only awaken the ecocos of the mountains and frighten the wild beasts, and sometimes before they will have time to turn their cannon the English will find themselves face to face with Theodorus' soldiers, who will fall upon them sword in band.

Civilized people immersed in the profundity of their own politics may be increduious at the tale of firearms and swords being found in Abyssinia, a semi-batbarous empire; but when they consider the total absence of those muskets in Egypt of what are called the ibrahim Pasia muskets, which that prince abought in France—when those were superseded by a later invention; and, again, what have become of the latter, replaced by a more recent invention still, they will have reason to suppose that they have been sold to some less civilized power. These arms may be found in the hands of Theodorus' soldiers. Speculators have also been continually introducing arms into Abyssinia at several points, and especially at Massonwah. The companies also who are working for the restoration of the fallen princes on the coasts of Abyssinia have imported great quantities of arms at different periods.

A Greetan merchant was lately commissioned to

Abyssinia have imported great quantities of arms at different periods.

A Greetan merchant was lately commissioned to buy twenty thousand English muskets for Theodorus. Besides, the Abyssinians, under their inclingent and enterprising Emperor, have acquired considerable skill in the use of frearms. A Greek of Epirus introduced the manufacture of ganpowder among them in 1857.

them in 1857.

THE LIGHT CAVALRY OF THEODORUS is equal to any in the world, both as respects the horses and the agility of the riders. In fighting they throw away the rein, use both hands and perform wonderful movements by the help of their legs and knees only. They carry a sword and two lances. They can pick up any object at full galloy, and can suadenly disappear under their norse's belty to avoid a blow. In attacking a square they always try to jump into it. The artillery is no longer what it used to be. Now it consists of formidable pieces and skillul gunners, mountaineers, armed with guns, celebrated for the precision of their aim and cool courage.

ourage. Each corps in Theodorus' army has its general and

Eaci corps in Theodorus' army has its general and is governed by a severe discipline and rigorous regulation. Deserters are crucified, and their execution Theodorus superintends himself, as his people are donkers and cannot do anything right.

The Emperor has a periect idea of centralization. He is the first sovereign, who offers the spectacle of an empire without a capital. Having investigated the causes and effects of the late revolution he saw that when the capital was taken all the rest ran the same danger. He said to himself, therefore, "I will have no capital; my head shall be the empire and my tent the capital," Hence he is always followed by his Ministers and high functionaries.

Gondar, though formerly the capital, is now but a large city stripped of the interest which attached to it, and bebra tabor has diwindled into a petty village, so neither of these places oder any inducements to rebels or invaders, and it is only for the sake of the prisoners at Maginia that the English army wend their way to the fortress. To prevent their entering it Theodorus has planted himself before it and taken position.

Even in the approaching war Theodorus has a chance for his life, for according to the late way of the formers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A very uneasy feeling continues to prevail among the holders of speculative securities, as well as tho

who have loaned largely on them with the usua

TUESDAY, April 14-6 P. M.

narrow margins. At the same time efforts the made to conceal the apprehensions which are felt in the tope that affairs will take a turn for the better so that both may escape loss. But the hollowness of inflation on the Stock Exchange is none the less appa rent, and before long the railway share bubble mus burst, as Atlantic Mail has already done. It has been blown by speculation out of paper money, and banks, should prepare for something like a collapse. The latter have been lending their deposits too freely upon high priced speculative collaterals, and there is more than ordinary danger of their being left the virtual owners of many of them in the event of the threatened panic sweeping over the market. The sensitiveness of the public mind on the of bank failures and embarrassments which gain circulation. One of these concerning an up town dation; and it appears to have grown out of the fact that one of the city savings banks upon which there has been a run since yesterday morning kept an account with it. Had it not been for a desire to market by lending on fancy stocks this run upon the bank in question would not have taken place, and by other than slow and sure means the banks genmore than their real value. It must be remembered of the stocks now held by the various cliques and hypothecated with the banks would result in a heavy and sudden decline. Since the paper money er began it has been the fashion to court fortune on the in consequence, many of those who were previously producers having degenerated into mere gamblers and speculation ran wild. Persons with both small and large incomes sold out consols and other safe investments to buy railway and other speculative shares in the hope of large profits on their new venures, and for a while all went well with them. rose higher and higher, but at length a wholesome reaction set in which carried the financial panic of 1868, and from the prostration of that period there has since been only a very parextremely depressed, and many of the companies pelled to borrow largely to meet their maturing obligations. In France, also, there was great de-Mobilier, and all but a very few of the railway stocks declined to ruinously low figures. We are now in pression which led to the panic of 1866 was experienced. Atlantic Mail and Pacific have already swept away fortunes, and break in these is likely to be the precursor of similar havoc in the railway share market, and it will be well if the banks escape being involved in the surrounding ruin. They will do well, therefore, to be more than usually careful of the character of their collaterals and the extent of their margins. and resolutely reject all securities of doubtful value. As for the cliques, their extinction would be a public benefit, for they have systematically made it their and to delude outsiders into staking their mone

where they would be certain to lose it. Exchange at seven per cent, but as currency is returning slowly from the interior the loanable resources of the banks are gradually increase the indications are therefore in favor of increase ease to good borrowers on governments and other likely to remain distrustful of the speculative stocks. tions were from 13834 to 13834, with the closing trans actions at 1384. The supply of coin was in excess 7 a 8 per cent for carrying. With respect to the savings bank before referred to we may mention that ositors have no reason to be alarmed, as its sur

investment demand all day, and prices had an upward tendency, but the speculative transactions were on a very limited scale. The undertone of the marke is strong, and when confidence in monetary case is fully restored the demand will quicken and buoyancy will be the result. The Assistant Treasurer has giver formal notice that the interest on the three per cent certificates will be paid annually from the date of their issue, and when presented for the collection of nterest new certificates will be issued instead of stamping them as heretofore. The closing quotations were as subjoined:-Registered, 1881, 111% a 112% coupon, 1881, 112 a 112)a; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 10414 a 10414; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 111 a 11114; do., 1864, 109 a 10914; do., 1865, 10024 a 10914; do., 1865, January and July, 10714 a 1074; do., 1867, 107% a 103; 10-40's, registered, 101% a 101%; 10-40's, coupon, 101% a 101%; June 7.30's, 106% a 106%; July 7.30's, 106% a 106%; May compounds, 1864, 118%; August do., 117%; September do., 117; October do.,

At the commencement of business the stock mar ket was heavy in tone, and at the early session of the 69% and Rock Island at 92. At the first regular board there was a moderately large volume of business transacted, and the Western shares were weak Rock Island having declined to 90% and Northwest ern preferred to 73, while the Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks were also very yielding, and Atlantic Mail suffered a relapse to 33. It is supposed that the break in Rock Island was owing to some loans on the stock having been called in by an uptown bank which led to the stock being sold by the borrowers. New York Central closed % lower than at the same time yesterday, Michigan Southern 14, Cleveland and Pittsburg 34. Cleveland and Toledo 34. Rock Island 214, Northwestern preferred 114, Fort Wayne, M. Milwankee and St. Paul 3, do. preferred 2, Ohio and Mississippi 34, and Atlantic Mail 7, while Hudson River was 34 higher, Michigan Central M and Pacific Mail 14. Government securities were firm but dull, at an advance of 14 a 34. After the call there was a slight advance on a false report from Albany that the Erie bill had been tabled in the Senate, and at the open board at one o'clock Erie sold at 70%; New York Central, 118 a 1154 : Rock Island, 90 4, and Atlantic Mail, 35, At the second regular board the market was dull, with a downward tendency, and New York Central closed fa higher than at the first regular board, Eric 1%, Hudson River 1, Reading 4 and Cleveland and Pittsburg &: while Rock Island was & lower, Northwestern preferred % and Pacific Mail %. Government securities were functive but firm at an advance of % a %. At the open board at half-past three the market was heavy, and Eric sold at 69%; New York Central, 1174; Rock Island, 88% a 88%; Michigan Southern, 87% a 87%; Northwestern preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 100%, and Pacific Matt, 89% a 80%. During the remainder of the afternoon an unsettled feeling prevailed, and at the close the following prices were current:-New York Central, 117% a 117%; Eric, 60% a 60%; Reading, 88% a 88%; Cleveland and Toledo, 102)4 a 102)4; Rock Island, 89 a 89)4; North-western preferred, 73)4 a 73)4; Fort Wayne, 9934 a 100; Pacific Mail, 89% a 89%; Western Union Telegraph, 36 a 36%.

A comparison of the prices of some of the specula-

tive stocks at the first regular board on the 13th of April last year and to-day shows the following

| April 185 | Salva State | Sa

The foreign exchange market continues very arm under a limited supply of bills and the prospective demand next month for the remittance to govern-ment bondholders abroad of that portion of the May interest not reinvested in five-twenties. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109% a

100%; at three days, 110% a 110%; commercial bills, Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London to-day and on the previous dates men-

The receipts for customs and the receipts, pay ments and balances in the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been a

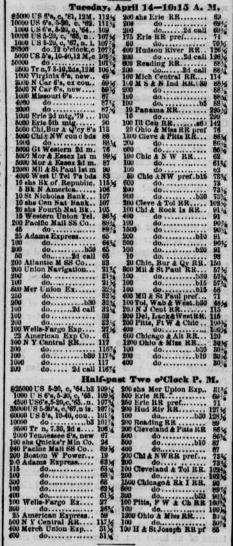
Receipts. Receipts. Payments. Balances.

April 13. \$387,915 \$3,369,696 \$2,437,597 \$101,692,134

April 14. 444,000 1,746,886 869,765 102,569,235 The value of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending to-day amounted to \$3,013,393, against \$4,731,689 the week

monetary affairs on Saturday last remarks: monetary affairs on Saturday last remarks:—
The banks are scrutinizing closely, and are very rigid in their classifications. Rates of interest are firm. In the open market first class paper is rated at 10 per cent, and commercial bills 12 a 15 per cent, while outsiders, in many cases, are obliged to pay 1½ per cent a month for short accommodations. Depositors were supplied to some extent at 8 a per cent. There is very little long dated paper offering, as the borrowers are anticipating an easier market and more favorable terms in a short time. There is not so much outside paper on the market, but the greater portion of it is of low grade.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE



COMMERCIAL REPORT.

but the amount of business transacted was very light; the sales were confined to about 2,586 bales, including 1,980 for

rm in their views, demanding full prices for all graces also size se Ann Duncan on private terms. We quote also size size prices a 194c; 15 dr. do, 104c; a 194c; good to, 114c; a 114c; prime, 12c. a 124c. Extreme range for ots, 9c. a 13c.—all gold, in bond, thirty to forty-five days, so, 9c. a 13c.—all gold, in bond, thirty to forty-five days, to specially steady. We quote Java,

ORITHIARY

General Cook, late State Comptroller, died at his residence in Saratoga on Sunday last, in his sixtyfor the greater portion of his life a prominent and successful merchant and banker. In early life he long an officer of the militia, rising to the grade of major general at an early period. He was a memmajor general at an early period. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, was subsequently elected to the Senate for two successive terms, in 1848 and 1850, where his fine business capacity made aim a valuable member, He was again sent to the Senate in 1864. He was elected Compiroller of the State in 1853, and from 1850 until 1861 he was Subernitentent of the Bank Department. In all his official positions he displayed great abulity and zeal and always performed his varied duties in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the people of the State. He was honest and opright as well in his public positions as in all the private relations of life. An ardent whig, he attached himself at an early day to Governor Seward's standard and always remained a firm personal and political friend of that statesman. He was a gentleman of large private fortune, hospitable and generous, and enjoyed great popularity and in and generous, and enjoyed great popularity and in-fluence in life native county, saratoga, where he will be greatly missed. He leaves a son and two daugh-flers to mourn his loss, and in their grief they will have the sympathy of thousands of his old :fleeds throughout the country.

THE HORSE MART.

The attendance of buyers at Johnston & Van Tassell's auction mart, East Trirteenth street, yester-day, was unusually large. The catalogue included many fine norses, single and in span, and the bidding was lively. A seven year old bay horse, for family purposes, brought \$275; a stylish bay horse, eight years old, of beautini symmetery and fine action, commanded \$250; an eight year old sorrel mare, of three minutes' speed, was soid for \$117.50; a seven year old bay horse, warranted sound and well-broken to the saiddie, was knocked down at \$255; a matched team of Black Hawk horses, seven years old, fast in harness, commanded \$500, and their appearance excited spirited bidding. A team of jet black mares, aged eight years, half-sisters of General Butler, was sold for \$500. The troting horse Red Jacket went under the hammer for \$200. A bay mare, eight years old, that can do her mile inside of turee minutes, brought \$250. Another by Jupiter and a Messenger mare, \$300. A dark bay Hambletonian horse, with bexier's marks, fifteen and a half hands, eight years old, that has trotted in 2.40, was sold for \$325. The carriages, harness, &c., also commanded fair prices. ding was lively. A seven year old bay horse, for

NEGRO DEPREDATIONS. - Night before last the gar-